Optical fiber movable connector (jumper) an instruction manual

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1 Introduction to YOFC Optical Fiber Flexible Connector (Jumper)

Optical fiber connector is a detachable (movable) connection device between optical fiber and optical fiber. It connects the two end faces of optical fiber precisely, so that the optical energy output by the transmitting optical fiber can be maximally coupled to the receiving optical fiber, and the impact on the system caused by its involvement in the optical link can be minimized. This is the basic requirement of optical fiber connector.To a certain extent, optical fiber connectors affect the reliability and performance of optical transmission systems.

The optical fiber movable connector produced by YOFC Company is made of high-quality ceramic plug core, optical fiber cable and various kinds of connector bulk raw materials through careful processing. The mainstream and leading four corner pressurized automatic optical fiber grinder in the industry is used for the production and processing of optical fiber connectors. At the same time, the insertion loss of optical fiber connectorsThe return loss, 3D of optical fiber end face and other technical indicators shall be measured to ensure that users are provided with optical fiber connector products with excellent performance and reliable quality.

2 Precautions

The receiving and transmitting wavelengths of the optical modules at both ends of the optical fiber jumper must be the same, that is, the optical modules at both ends of the optical fiber must be the same wavelength. The simple way to distinguish the optical modules is to have the same color. Generally, the short wave optical module uses multimode fiber (orange fiber), and the long wave optical module uses single-mode fiber (yellow fiber) to ensure the accuracy of data transmission.

1. The ceramic connector core and the end face of the connector core of the optical fiber jumper must be wiped clean with alcohol and absorbent cotton before use. When not in use, wear a dust cap to protect the end face of the ceramic connector core. After repeatedly plugging and unplugging, clean the end face of the ceramic connector core with dust-free paper dipped in anhydrous alcohol to prevent the end face of the ceramic connector core from being polluted, thus affecting the transmission of optical signals.

2. During the use of optical fiber, do not bend or wrap the ring excessively, which will increase the attenuation of light in the transmission process. Therefore, the minimum bending radius of optical fiber is generally less than 30mm.

3. Protect the plug core and the end face of the plug core to prevent damage and pollution. After disassembly, wear a dust cap in time.

4. Do not look directly at the end face of the optical fiber when the laser signal is transmitted.

5. In case of damage caused by human and other irresistible factors, the damaged optical fiber jumper shall be replaced in time.

6. Before installation, carefully read the instructions, and carry out installation and commissioning under the guidance of the manufacturer's or dealer's engineers.

7. When laying indoor optical cables with high density, do not stack them too high to prevent a large number of stacked optical cables from side pressing the bottom optical cables, which will lead to greater loss of optical signals, thus affecting signal transmission. If necessary, the optical cables can be layered with brackets. During the laying process, the redundant optical cables shall be properly disposed, and the optical cables shall be kept in a natural straight state as far as possible, without wavy bending. When the redundant optical cables need to be coiled, the minimum bending radius shall not be less than 30mm.

8. If the optical network or system is abnormal, the troubleshooting method can be used to test one by one. When testing or troubleshooting the jumper, you can first perform the on-off test. Usually, you can use a visible laser pen to judge the entire optical fiber link. Or further use the precision optical fiber insertion loss recovery instrument to test its various indicators. If the indicators are within the acceptable range, the jumper indication is normal, otherwise, it is unqualified.